

**PERSONAL
SCOUT
NOTES**

**Camp,
Hike,
Meetings,
Test,
Record**





PERSONAL SCOUT NOTES



CHICAGO BOY SCOUTS' WEEK-END CAMP
"CAMP SHABBONA LODGE"



Happy Campers at Week-End Camp

THE CHICAGO BOY SCOUTS
OF AMERICA

Chicago

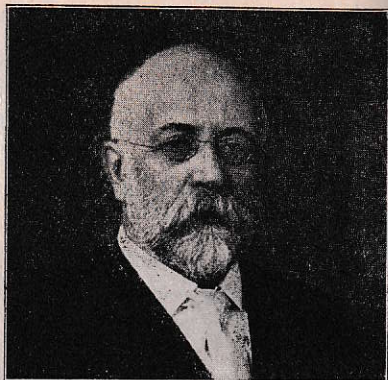
Telephone, Randolph 7609

Room 608—No. 37 So. Wabash Ave.

National Headquarters:

200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

*If lost and found, return to Scout whose address is given
on page 4.*



A. STAMFORD WHITE,
President Chicago Council

OFFICERS CHICAGO COUNCIL

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Julius Rosenwald, Vice-President
James A. Patten, Vice-President
Robert Stuart, Vice-President
Bruce D. Smith, Treasurer
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Elmer Schlesinger
Albert A. Sercomb
Daniel P. Trude
Jno. P. Wilson, Jr.
W. F. Anderson

EMERGENCY ADDRESSES

(WRITE VERY PLAINLY)

Physicians

1 _____ Office Phone _____

Address _____ Home Phone _____

2 _____ Office Phone _____

Address _____ Home Phone _____

Drug Stores

1 _____

Address _____ Phone _____

2 _____

Address _____ Phone _____

Fire Alarm Boxes

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Fire Department Station _____ Phone _____

Street _____

Police Department _____

Police Station _____ Phone _____

Street _____ Phone _____

To Call Ambulance Notify Police Station _____

MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Bearer.....

Address

is a member of Troop.....

of

Boy Scouts of America, membership expir-

ing....., 191.....

During this period is entitled to wear the official Scout uniform as directed and badge subject to Troop rules and regulations.

(Signed)

Scoutmaster.

Address.....

Phone No.....

S. M. Certificate No.....

THE SCOUT OATH

On my honor I will do my best:

1. To do my duty to God and to my country, and to obey the Scout Law;
2. To help other people at all times;
3. To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight.

Scout.....

Names of all Scouts are registered at National and District headquarters.

THE SCOUT LAW

1. A Scout is trustworthy.

A Scout's honor is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honor by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task, when trusted on his honor, he may be directed to hand over his Scout badge.

2. A Scout is loyal.

He is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due—his Scout leader, his home, and parents and country.

3. A Scout is helpful.

He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons, and share the home duties. He must do at least one good turn to somebody every day.

4. A Scout is friendly.

He is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout.

5. A Scout is courteous.

He is polite to all, especially to women and children, old people, and the weak and helpless. He must not take pay for being helpful or courteous.

6. A Scout is kind.

He is a friend to animals. He will not kill nor hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life.

7. **A Scout is obedient.**

He obeys his parents, Scoutmaster, patrol leader, and all other duly constituted authorities.

8. **A Scout is cheerful.**

He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks nor grumbles at hardships.

9. **A Scout is thrifty.**

He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing, and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need and helpful to worthy objects.

He may work for pay, but must not receive tips for courtesies or good turns.

10. **A Scout is brave.**

He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear, and has to stand up for the right against the coaxings of friends or the jeers or threats of enemies, and defeat does not down him.

11. **A Scout is clean.**

He keeps clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits, and travels with a clean crowd.

12. **A Scout is reverent.**

He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties, and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.

THE SCOUTS' DAILY GOOD TURN

THE SCOUT GOOD TURN

The final and chief test of the Scout is the doing of a good turn to somebody every day, quietly and without boasting. This is the proof of the Scout. It is practical religion, and a boy honors God best when he helps others most. A boy may wear all the Scout uniforms made, all the Scout badges ever manufactured, know all the woodcraft, campcraft, scoutcraft, and other activities of Boy Scouts, and yet never be a real Boy Scout. To be a real Boy Scout means the doing of a good turn every day with the proper motive, and if this be done, the boy has a right to be classed with the great scouts who have been of such service to their country. To accomplish this a Scout should observe the Scout law.

SOME GOOD TURNS DONE BY CHICAGO SCOUTS

A good turn is a volunteered act. Your share of the home duties cannot be counted as good turns (any act volunteered in helping others is a good turn). If your parents or teachers or others ask you to do something, it can hardly be claimed as a good turn. You should be on the alert to offer your services. A good turn is doing something useful which you are not expected to do.

INDIVIDUAL GOOD TURNS

Put up flower boxes for mother.

Offered to climb porch and through window so lady could get into house.

Lady asked for some wild flowers: I gave them to her.

Chased a gentleman's hat that was rolling down the street.

Took my sister out for a sleigh ride.

Offered to go over to a boy's house and help him with lessons.

Blackened my sister's shoes.

Helped a boy sell his papers.

Brought water for some laborers working in street.

COMMUNITY GOOD TURNS

Drained water off flooded sidewalk.
Stopped boy from throwing stones at house with many windows.
Distributed advertising for church services.
Shoveled path in snow from our house to corner.
Pasted paper over gum slot machine that was not working.
Placed rood for birds on a snowy day.
Picked wires and some glass off the street.
Put barrel and warning signal over a manhole that was broken.

TROOP GOOD TURNS

Provided coal for a poor family.
Cut and split wood we had gathered for poor widow with small children.
We helped poor boy secure voucher coupons he was saving for a "bike."
We had a "Clean Up" day and cleaned three vacant lots, of old cans and raked and burned all the weeds.
We acted as messengers for six months for Sunday School.
Our troop attended church services in a body on special occasions.

EMERGENCY GOOD TURNS

Bandaged a lady's finger that was badly cut.
Chased a cat going after a robin.
Smelled gas in basement and assisted in stopping leak.
Assisted in thawing out a boy's fingers that were frostbitten.
Stopped boy who was running in front of auto truck.
Reported a broken wire hanging from telephone pole.
Kept a man still, who had fractured his leg, until doctor came.
Told boys to quit climbing electric light pole.

CIVIC GOOD TURNS

Planted trees on Arbor Day.
Reported to policeman auto number that was exceeding speed limit in front of school.
Reported to precinct captain garbage that was thrown on alley pavement.
Assisted park policeman handle crowd at baseball game.

SUNDAY

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MONDAY

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TUESDAY

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WEDNESDAY

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THURSDAY

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FRIDAY

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SATURDAY

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Do a Good Turn Daily

SUNDAY 191

MONDAY 191

TUESDAY 191

WEDNESDAY 191

THURSDAY 191

FRIDAY 191

SATURDAY 191

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Do a Good Turn Daily

THE AMERICAN FLAG



Who waved the first flag in America? History fails to identify the one who had this honor. Historical records show that an old Dutch trader who writes in New York in the year 1649, that the Indians carried banners or flags and the emblems they used bore pictures of the wolf, the bear, the tortoise, etc. The Norsemen undoubtedly landed on American shores before the discovery of Columbus, but it fell to his honor to plant the first flag on American land. Columbus used two flags, one the royal flag of Spain, the other was called "the flag of the Expedition." The latter was pure white and swallow-tail in shape. In the center was a green cross—the green to represent Hope and the Cross for Christianity. Under the cross were two crowns of gold with the letters F and Y, in honor of Ferdinand and Isabella.

John Cabot discovered the Mainland of America in 1497 and he also used two flags. He sailed an English fleet and so he used the English flag, which at that time was white with a red cross, the cross of St. George across the entire width and length. As a citizen of the City of Venice he carried the Venetian flag.

The French in settling portions of America used the fleur-de-lis flag. The Swedes and Finns also planted their flags in Delaware Bay and Henry Hudson flew the flag of the Dutch East India Co. The Puritans had a flag for the "United Colonies of New England." Up to the Revolutionary War many other

flags were used by the early settlers and colonies. These included the famous Pine Tree flag which came into use in 1764. The "Liberty and No Stamps" flag made several interesting events in history. During the Revolutionary War times the "Rattlesnake—Don't Tread on Me" flag was much used. The "Patriots'" flag, with its inscription on one side, "The King," and on the other, "Congress and Liberty," proved quite a factor in claiming independence for our country.

One of the most popular flags was "The Appeal to Heaven" flag, which was much used with variations by many of the New England Colonies. The use of the stripes came into vogue in 1775 when the Philadelphia Light Horse Troop adopted the thirteen alternate blue and silver stripes on a yellow ground.

The famous Betsy Ross flag was the final result of a committee appointed by Continental Congress to design a flag for use on the first navy fitted out by our Government. It is interesting to note that Benjamin Franklin was one of the members of that famous committee, and when they had the design finally worked out he carried it personally all the way to Massachusetts that he might show it to Gen. George Washington. The story is completely told in the Handbook for Boys.

FIRST AID REMINDERS

In serious accidents keep cool.

Sunburn. Carbolized vaseline.

Stings and Bites of Insects and Spiders. Ammonia, followed by a weak solution of carbolic acid.

Poison by Ivy or Oak. Wash 3 per cent boracic acid solution (ordinary kitchen soap is good), followed by ordinary zinc ointment.

Snake Bites. Apply tourniquet; squeeze or suck the wound, apply ammonia to wound, give stimulants; aromatic spirits of ammonia best.

Plant Poison, Especially Mushrooms. Send for doctor; cause vomiting by warm mustard and water or use of finger down the throat; give stimulants, keep patient lying down, apply heat.

Hiccough. Hold breath; drink a glass of water in small sips, holding the breath; in extreme cases cause vomiting.

Cramps. In abdomen, use hot water bottle; give hot drinks, ginger or peppermint; in legs, bathe in hot water, rub and knead the muscles.

Chill from Exposure. Remove clothing, place in a warm bed, apply heat, rub body and limbs, give hot drinks.

PERSONAL SCOUT NOTES

Sunstroke. Symptoms: Patient unconscious, face red, skin hot and dry, labored breathing, slow pulse. Send for doctor; remove patient to a cool place, loosen clothing, apply cold water to face, neck and chest; give cool water to drink.

Heat Exhaustion. Symptoms: Great depression and weakness, face pale and covered with clammy sweat, breathing shallow, pulse weak and rapid. Send for doctor, remove to a cool place, have patient lie down, loosen clothing; no water externally, but may sip cold water; give stimulants—aromatic spirits of ammonia, coffee or tea.

Suffocation. Remove patient to where there is good air, loosen clothing, perform artificial respiration, sprinkle water on face; as soon as patient recovers give stimulant.

Hemorrhage. Elevate injured part, bandage firmly with clean cloth; in extreme case use tourniquet; don't wash the wound.

Fracture. Splint firmly; don't try to straighten or set the bone.

Electric Shock. Apply artificial respiration; when breathing is restored use stimulant and hot applications.

SCOUT RECORD

The information that you jot down here may some day be very valuable. Make this record neat and accurate. Be brief and use pen as far as possible. Leave room for other important notes.

Name

Address

Phone..... Birth date.....

City..... School.....

Parents' Name.....

Business Phone.....

Troop No..... Patrol.....

Tenderfoot Record

	DATE	GRADE	EXAMINER
Knots			
Flags			
Oath and Law			
Date Enrolled			
Initiated			
Badge Awarded			

Second Class Record

	DATE	GRADE	EXAMINER
Month Service			
Elementary First Aid			
Elementary Signaling			
Tracking			
Mile Scout's Pace			
Knife and Axe			
Fire Building			
Cooking			
Bank Acct.			
Compass			
Department			
Badge Awarded		AVERAGE	

See Boys' Handbook for full requirements.

First Class Record

	DATE	GRADE	EXAMINER
Swim 50 Yds.			
\$2.00 Bank			
Signaling			
14-Mile Hike			
Advanced First Aid			
Advanced Cooking			
Map			
Hand Work			
Judging			
Nature and Observation			
Scout Standing			
Tenderfoot Trained			
2 Months' Service			
Badge Awarded			

Merit Badge Record

	DATE	GRADE	EXAMINER
First Aid			
Swimming			
Life Saving			
Handicraft			
Pioneering			
Physical Development			
Athletics			
Personal Health			
Public Health			
Life Scout			
Star Scout			
Eagle Scout			

PATROL MEMBERS

Members of My Patrol

1	Name	Rank
	Address	Phone
2	Name	Rank
	Address	Phone
3	Name	Rank
	Address	Phone
4	Name	Rank
	Address	Phone
5	Name	Rank
	Address	Phone
6	Name	Rank
	Address	Phone
7	Name	Rank
	Address	Phone
8	Name	Rank
	Address	Phone

HIKING HINTS

All hikes must be under the supervision of an adult leader.

The Scout Axe should be left at home except as directed.

Have a definite purpose on every hike.

Be very careful of the water you drink. Carry water with you.

Railroads are private property. Do not be a trespasser and do all you can to prevent others, especially small children, from using the railroad right-of-way.

Do not cross grain fields at any time. **Keep out of cultivated fields.** Get the owner's consent to any use of his property.

Be careful not to annoy or chase cattle along the road and do not bother the farmers' dogs.

Keep your feet dry and see that your shoes fit well before starting on a long hike.

Wet matches will not burn. Dip some in paraffine for use in emergencies.

The good hiker will eat only at meal time.

You are entitled to use of the public roads only. All other property must be used only with the consent of the owner. Never sit or lie down on the bare ground "to cool off."

Look for chances to "Do a Good Turn."

PERSONAL SCOUT NOTES

Throughout the trip, remember that "a Scout is courteous; he is polite to all, street car conductors included." Make friends for Scouting.

Ask your hike leader as to disposition of scraps of food, tin cans and peelings; never throw them aside.

Be sure all utensils are properly cleaned after each meal.

Each article of food, except canned goods, must be wrapped separately in oiled paper.

Sandwiches and other soft foods must be packed in a cardboard package, such as a cracker box.

Uncooked eggs must be securely packed in a tin or cardboard box.

Canned fish, such as salmon or sardines, should not be taken.

Sugar, salt, pepper and butter should not be overlooked. Pack butter in tin or glass jar.

On over-night hikes woolen blankets, totaling in weight at least 7 pounds, should be taken, exclusive of ponchos, or canvas coverings.

Never sleep upon the ground without a poncho, oil sheeting or plenty of newspapers under you.

Skate straps are good to tie blankets with. Roll them tight at the start.

Scouts on a hike will not spend over ten cents for extras.

Lastly and all the time—PUT OUT THE FIRE.

DAY HIKE RECORD

[illegible]

HIKE RECORD

[illegible]

WEEK-END AND OVER-NIGHT HIKE RECORD

[illegible]

WEEK-END AND OVER-NIGHT HIKE RECORD

[illegible]

HIKE COOKERY

In suggesting menus, it has been the idea to have wholesome rations at the least possible expense. Rice and cereals are recommended rather than fresh vegetables. If the group is large enough, it is advisable to buy canned goods in gallon cans, as this saves considerable cost. Many vegetables, such as sweet potatoes, tomatoes, peas, etc., as well as fruit, are less expensive when canned than when bought fresh. Even in three-pound cans, this is true. Fresh sweet potatoes, for instance, cost about 6c a pound in the markets. Considering waste in paring and cooking, they cost 8c a pound cooked. Sweet potatoes can be bought cooked in three-pound cans for 5c a pound, in ten-pound cans for 3½c a pound. Rice and cornmeal are extremely nutritious, easily digested and very inexpensive. They are light for carrying and are easily prepared without waste. Rice, cornmeal, macaroni, etc., can be had in bulk from the camp store.

Menus

Breakfasts—

- No. 1—Apples, cornmeal mush and milk, hot cakes and syrup, coffee.
No. 2—Oatmeal and milk, bread and apple butter, coffee.
No. 3—Wheatena and milk, corned beef hash, coffee.
No. 4—Canned peaches, rice and milk, bread with jam, coffee.

Dinners—

No. 1—Fulton Market clam chowder, fried hominy, bread with jam, cocoa.

No. 2—Hunters' stew, bread with jam, cocoa.

No. 3—Spaghetti with tomatoes, candied sweet potatoes, bread with jam, cocoa.

No. 4—Stewed tomatoes, boiled rice, bread with jam, cocoa.

Suppers—

No. 1—Cornmeal mush and milk, fried potatoes and onions.

No. 2—Potato soup, salmon cakes, rhubarb sauce, bread with jam.

No. 3—Boiled rice and raisins, bread with jam, corn fritters.

No. 4—Beef broth and spaghetti, creamed potatoes, bread with jam.

Cooking Cereals

Cornmeal, oatmeal, Wheatena and rice, all absorb about four times their own volume of water. It is well to have water boiling briskly before adding the dry cereal and stir while adding to avoid gruel from becoming lumpy. Rice should be washed before cooking and should boil about thirty minutes in plenty of water. Cornmeal should boil fifteen minutes. Oatmeal should be cooked slowly after it is once added to the water at least thirty minutes. Wheatena can be cooked in twenty minutes.

Hominy

A popular dish in the South. Comes in three-pound tins for 10c. Pour off water and fry in bacon grease.

Candied Sweet Potatoes

Empty sweet potatoes from the can into a frying-pan, in which there is some hot fat. Salt and pepper and cover with yellow corn syrup. Put in the oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. One pound is sufficient for one boy.

Spaghetti

Spaghetti absorbs four times its own bulk in water and should be cooked in more water than is required. It should be rinsed in cold water after cooking, otherwise it will be "doughy." After allowing excess water to drain off add hot, stewed, canned tomatoes, which furnishes ample liquid. Salt to taste. One boy will require one and one-half ounces of dry macaroni or spaghetti. One three-pound can of tomatoes is sufficient for thirty-two boys.

Hot Cakes

Hot cakes, twists, biscuit, muffins, dumpings—all of these are made from flour, salt, baking powder and shortening. They are improved by the addition of eggs and some sugar. To a pint of flour a heaping teaspoon of baking powder, a level teaspoon of salt, a level tablespoon of sugar and one egg. This batter, in the consistency of thick cream, makes excellent pancakes; a

little thicker makes muffins, dumplings or doughnuts, muffins being baked in muffin pans, dumplings being dropped into hot beef broth, and doughnuts into boiling fat; the thickness of slack dough will make biscuits (omit the egg and sugar in biscuits and twists) and as thick as can be mixed makes excellent twist. For corn dodgers use one-third cornmeal and two-thirds flour, batter the consistency of pancake batter. For corn bread use one-third cornmeal and two-thirds flour, consistency of muffin dough.

Meats

In stewing meat it is necessary to put on the meat with cold water, bringing it to a boil and allowing it to boil gently for at least two hours. In frying meat, the idea is to heat the meat suddenly and cook it very quickly over a very hot fire. This is also true of broiling. In roasting meats the process is begun with intense heat, reducing the heat afterwards. In frying, broiling and roasting the idea is to retain the juices of the meat, and in broiling and stewing the idea is to extract the juice from the meat. In stew or boiled meat one-fourth pound is required to the boy and one-half pound extra must be bought for the "pot." Fried, broiled and roasted meat requires eight ounces to the boy for liberal helping. For stew, use one-fourth pound meat to the boy, two potatoes to the boy, one-half bulk of other vegetables as potatoes to the boy. Onions, tomatoes, peas,

corn and carrots can be put in to suit. If these are not available, you can get along without.

Fulton Market Clam Chowder

For eight or ten boys—one can of clams, two cans of tomatoes, ten medium-sized potatoes, one large onion. Put all in a kettle which is large enough to allow boiling, and boil for thirty minutes. Salt and pepper to taste.

Salmon Cakes

To one can of salmon add twice the bulk of bread crumbs or cracker crumbs. Add three eggs and an onion minced very fine. Add salt and pepper. Make into cakes and fry in bacon fat. Left-over mashed potatoes may be used instead of cracker crumbs or bread crumbs.

Salmon Chowder

In the bottom of a big pot cube and crisp one-half pound of bacon. Add three finely minced onions and allow to fry gently for about two minutes. Then add sixteen good-sized potatoes, cubed, a can of salmon, two cans of corn, one-half can of tomatoes. Cover with water and allow to boil twenty minutes or until potatoes are cooked through. This is sufficient for sixteen boys.

Corn Fritters

Mix thoroughly, dry one cup flour, one tablespoon baking powder, level teaspoon of salt and two tablespoons of sugar. Add

sufficient water or milk to make a very thick batter, to which add one egg and one can corn. Beat up quickly and fry on a medium griddle in butter or bacon fat. Be sure the fire is not so fast as to cook the outside before the middle of the fritter is well done. This recipe is also good for pineapple fritters, apple fritters and peach fritters, using fruit instead of corn.

Potato Soup

In one pot cube and boil one-half medium-sized potato for a boy. Allow these to cook until they begin to fall apart. In a frying pan cube bacon and crisp. Add flour and water paste, making a thick gravy. Stir this gravy into the pot of potatoes, adding milk until thick enough. Salt and pepper to taste.

Cream Potatoes

Cream potatoes are prepared in the same manner as potato soup, not allowing them to cook quite so long, and thickening with a sauce made with cream and flour and water. If potatoes are new, they are improved by the addition of peas.

HIKE EQUIPMENT

Necessary Articles

Shoes must be in good condition. Tennis shoes or oxfords not allowed.

Unless flannel shirt is worn, bring a jersey or sweater in addition to the coat.

Scouts having uniforms will wear them.

Canteen or flask for water.

Pocket knife. Pencil.

When called for a knife, fork, spoon, plate and proper cooking utensils.

Soap. First Aid kit.

Drinking cup.

Take your camera along.

Optional Equipment

Compass	Hikemeter
Water pail	Raincoat
Can openers	Cooking utensils
Camera	Note book
Flashlight	

SOME WEEK-END CAMP REGULATIONS

Have competent leadership.

Acquaint yourself with the rules of the camp and observe them. Ask to be shown the rules.

Use the road and do not cut across fields.

Do not trespass on private property.

Register at Headquarters and get permission for the period you will be at Camp.

Enter all mass games or exercises with zest and cheerfulness.

If out on Sunday arrange for your religious duties.

Camp is a good place to remember the good turn.

Can you do something that will make the Camp Managers glad you came?

Conduct your Camp so owners or neighbors will be glad to see you come again.

Burn all papers; bury all cans or bottles or left-over food; clean up good.

Put out the FIRE.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

CHART SHOWING GROWTH.

[illegible]

TWO-ARM SEMAPHORE CODE WITH HAND FLAGS.

For use within the Army and for short-distance signaling.

ERROR A 1	G 7	M	S	Y
B 2	H 8	N	T	Z
REPEAT C 3	I 9	INTERROGATORY O	ATTENTION U	
D 4	J 0	AFFIRMATIVE P	INTERVAL V	
E 5	NEGATIVE K	Q	NUMERALS W	
F 6	L	ACKNOWLEDGE R	X	

NOTE.—For special and conventional codes, see Signal Book.

GENERAL SERVICE CODE.

FOR USE BETWEEN THE ARMY AND NAVY AND FOR GENERAL SIGNALING.

A	—	N	—
B	—...	O	—
C	—...	P	—
D	—	Q	—
E	—	R	—
F	—...	S	—
G	—	T	—
H	—	U	—
I	—	V	—
J	—	W	—
K	—	X	—
L	—	Y	—
M	—	Z	—

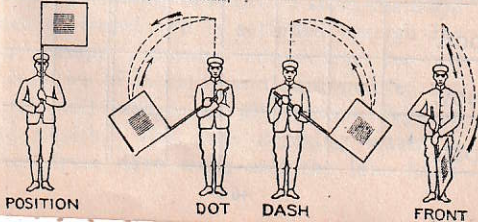
NUMERALS

1	—	6	—
2	—	7	—
3	—	8	—
4	—	9	—
5	—	0	—

CONVENTIONAL VISUAL SIGNALS.

End of a word.	front	CC front front
End of a sentence.	front front	CCC front front front
End of a message.	front front front	RR front
Signature follows.	sig. front	LL front
Error.	AA front	UU front
Acknowledgment (or) I understand.	MM front	DD front
Come signaling.	MMM front	FF front
Repeat after (word)	(CC front A front (word)	RR front
The position is with the flag or other appliance held vertically, the signalman directly facing station with which it is desired to communicate. The "dot" is to the right of sender, embracing an arc of 90°, starting with the vertical and returning to it. The "dash" is a similar motion to left. "Front" is downward directly in front and instantly returned to vertical; it indicates a pause or conclusion.	Wait a moment.	To break or stop signals.

The position is with the flag or other appliance held vertically, the signalman directly facing station with which it is desired to communicate. The "dot" is to the right of sender, embracing an arc of 90°, starting with the vertical and returning to it. The "dash" is a similar motion to left. "Front" is downward directly in front and instantly returned to vertical; it indicates a pause or conclusion.



RECORD OF ATTENDANCE

At Regular Troop Meetings, 191__

DATES						A.	P.
JAN.							
FEB.							
MAR.							
APR.							
MAY							
JUNE							
JULY							
AUG.							
SEPT.							
OCT.							
NOV.							
DEC.							

LOCATION OF CAMP O-WA-SIP-PE

The Chicago Boy Scouts of America own 120 acres on Crystal and Austin Lakes, in Michigan, near White Lake. For miles around there are unbroken forests of wild timber, a dozen lakes within a half day's hike from camp, many brooks with their cool, bubbling, running waters to refresh the tired and dusty hiker. The location of Crystal Lake is ideal. The camp is situated on a high bluff overlooking the lake, surrounded by rolling hills, stretching back from the shores of the lake, giving one a vista of beautiful landscape. Its sandy shore and its clear crystal water make it a really wonderful and ideal camp site.

Crystal Lake is four miles inland from White Lake and is twelve miles distant from Lake Michigan. Large lake steamers run in through a channel connecting Lake Michigan with White Lake to the town of Whitehall, which is four miles from the camp. The camp is removed from the main lines of travel and is secluded enough for any camper, though convenient for all necessities of camping and outdoor life. Its sandy soil insures at all seasons dryness and health. The pure drinking water is taken from deep wells and the lake itself

is free from all weeds and other vegetation or other sources of contamination. It is surrounded by hills and wooded valleys and bluffs, making it altogether a spot to tempt campers to vigorous swimming, boating, angling, hiking and nature study.

The grounds are so located that plenty of shade is afforded and the campus is so laid out as to afford, even on the hottest days, plenty of cooling breezes, which keep the camper always refreshed and full of "pep."

One of the attractive things about Camp Owaspippe is the large number of berry bushes that fill the woods and fields surrounding the camp for miles. Scouts are always eager to avail themselves of this privilege and on their trips berrying they always bring their hats and pockets full.

THE GREAT TRIBE OF OWASIPPE

Every Scout who attends Camp Owaspippe becomes a member of the "Great Tribe of Owaspippe." The first year he is in camp he becomes a "Messenger," the second year a "Brave," third year a "Warrior," fourth year a "Hunter," and fifth year "Chief." To every camper of the Tribe of Owaspippe securing a place on the honor roll will be awarded the Owaspippe emblem, at "Council Lodge" in the heart of the pine woods bordering the Camp. A secret trail is used to the "Lodge" unknown to all except the "honor campers."

DAILY PROGRAM

The schedule for program, subject to change, is outlined as follows:



6:00 A. M. Reveille, flag salute, setting up exercises, morning dip.

7:00 A. M. Breakfast, followed by tent clean-up.

8:00 A. M. Assembly, policing grounds, camp inspection, special orders for the day.

9:00 A. M. Class instruction in Scoutcraft.

9:40 A. M. Second period of class instruction or camping activities.

11:00 A. M. Swimming.

12:00 Noon. Dinner.

12:30 P. M. Quiet hour for letter writing, rest period, Camp Court of Honor.

2:00 P. M. Games, Hikes.

4:00 P. M. Swimming, water sports.

6:00 P. M. Assembly, evening colors, parade.

6:20 P. M. Supper.

7:30 P. M. Camp Fire, entertainments, stunts.

9:00 P. M. Tattoo.

9:15 P. M. Taps.

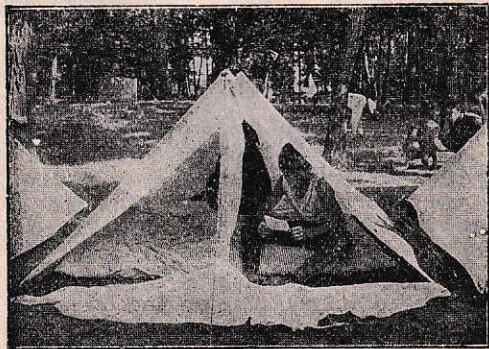
Instruction in Merit Badges will be given in Camp at Merit Badge Lodge under competent instructors.

Bugle instruction and an opportunity to learn elementary surveying and map making from field notes makes the camp well worth while.

COURTESIES AND TRADITIONS

One of the most pleasing regulations of the camp is the fact that there are no stated prohibitions. The conduct of the boys while in camp for the last five or six years has been such as to establish a high order esprit de corps. The "courtesy first" habit soon starts and every boy seems to become automatically inoculated with this idea. No real scout ever carves initials, etc., on camp buildings and trees. Every scout who attends camp seems to be proud of the fact that this custom has always been maintained.

The immediate and prompt obedience to all orders from camp officials has always been remarked upon by visitors in camp and the spirit of co-operation between boys and Scoutmasters is based on the scout law, which is the guiding law for every boy while in camp. The salute to superior officers is a thing that has never been required, but seems to come spontaneously from the boys as an act of courtesy. The twelfth scout law is always most readily observed when nobody but true scouts are about. A tramp of five or six miles to church in order to fulfill their obligations to attend religious services, is cheerfully accepted by scout campers where occasion demands it.



WHAT TO TAKE

Necessary Articles

Two heavy blankets—wool—(5-pound army blankets are recommended); one poncho or rubber blanket. (This serves as a raincoat and as a waterproof sleeping blanket.)

One change of underwear.

One pair of extra trousers for everyday wear.

Swimming tights or bathing suits.

Night shirt or pajamas—cotton flannel pajamas preferred.

Two towels and soap—comb.

Plenty of handkerchiefs, or better, pieces of old clean white cloth 8x12, that can be burned when soiled.

Scout shorts.

Useful Articles to Take

Rod and reel, baseball gloves, musical instruments.

Camera, Hikeometer, sweater jacket, notebook.

Mark everything you bring with your NAME and TROOP number—initials are not sufficient.

Honorary Positions

The following honorary positions will be offered and a certificate of service will be issued to all Scouts who qualify with meritorious service:

Official Bugler—One for each camp.

Assistant Official Buglers—Ten for each camp.

Bugle Corps—To assist in parade and evening colors.

Mess Sergeants—One from each model troop weekly.

Mess Corporals—Four from each model troop daily.

Sanitary Corps—Five for each day.

Life Guards—Twenty each camp.

Pathfinders—Must qualify by test under camp directors or executive.

Signaling Corps—Wireless 5, wig-wag 5, semaphore 5, for each camp.

Quartermaster's Assistant—One each week from each model troop.

Fire Brigade—Two from each model troop each camp.

Ground Police and Camp Guards—One each day from each model troop.

Adjutant's Assistant—One each day for whole camp.

Camp Librarian—One each week.

Officer of the Day—One each day.

Officer of the Guard—One daily.

CAMP SHABBONA

The popular Week-End Camp of the Chicago Scouts is located on the Des Plaines River, just south of Grand Avenue. It is used every week-end and over 5,000 boys make use of its advantages each year.

Camp Shabbona (pronounced Shaw-bo-na) was named for a very great chief of the Tribe of the Pottawatomies. He was noted for his great physical powers and keen intellect. The word means "built like a bear," and when the story of his life was told to the Chicago Scouts along with the stories of other great Indians, his was voted on as the best one to choose to name the big Week-End Camp.

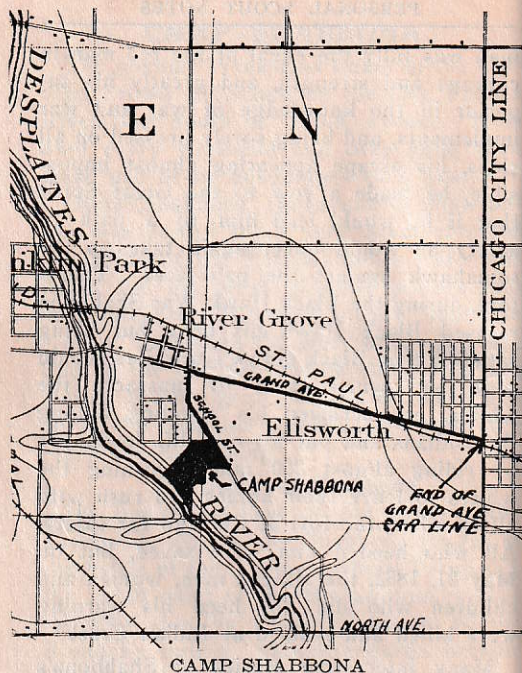
The Story of Shabbona

He was a nephew of the great Chief Tecumseh, with whom Shabbona fought at the battle of the Thames, where Tecumseh, the noted chief of the Pottawatomies, was probably shot by Private Johnson, of the Kentucky militia, who afterwards became Vice-President of the United States. After the death of Tecumseh, Shabbona became head chief of the Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Chippewas and had great influence with the Sacs and Foxes.

At this time Shabbona, according to his own words, became satisfied that the white

man was fully the equal of the red man in courage and strength, and greatly his superior in the knowledge of war and war implements, and being sorely pressed on all sides, his escape appearing almost impossible, he made a vow to the Great Spirit that if he would lead him to a path of safety he would never again take up the tomahawk against the pale-faces. Therefore, during the Black Hawk War Shabbona refused Black Hawk his help, but being satisfied that Black Hawk's warriors would soon be turned loose to massacre the whites, he sacrificed his standing among the Indians and put his own life in danger by riding almost 200 miles, warning the whites to leave their homes and rush with all speed to the fort at Chicago for safety. All who heeded him were saved, but on May 21, 1832, the sixteen men, women and children who did not heed his warning were killed and scalped at Indian Creek.

Many interesting stories of Shabbona's life are recorded in "Memoirs of Shabbona," a book long out of print, which can be seen at the Chicago Historical Society.



HOW TO GET THERE

Arrangements for use of Camp Shabbona should always be made through Headquarters Office. Get your registration in early.

SOUTH SIDE CAMPS

For Scouts who live in the southern part of Chicago a convenient camp for over-night hikes has been secured at Summit. At this place we have a base where trek carts, tents, cooking utensils, sleeping cots, etc., can be had. They can be loaded on a trek cart and camp can be set up at one of the many places nearby.

Arrangements for the use of this camp must always be made through Chicago Headquarters.

WILLOW SPRINGS CAMP

Beginning with the Spring season of 1917, a new week-end camp site has been secured one-half mile west of Willow Springs on the Archer Road.

The tract comprises ninety acres of heavily wooded land on a very high hill which overlooks the surrounding country and is located just west of Fairmount Cemetery, south of Archer Road.

Plans for a log cabin and full week-end camping equipment are well under way and it is planned that during the Summer of 1917 a large number of boys will use this camp. No swimming facilities have as yet been provided. Arrangements to use this camp should always be made through the Chicago Headquarters.

